

Figure S1a. ORTEP View of 2 (ellipsoids at the 50% probability level). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.



**Figure S1b.** Packing diagram of compound **2** seen along the a-axis (ellipsoids at the 50% probability level). Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.

		<b>e</b> ( )	1
C1-N1	1.3808(17)	C5–C4	1.388(2)
C1a–N1a	1.3787(17)	C5a–C4	1.386(2)
C1-N2	1.2968(19)	N1-C11	1.4150(17)
C1a–N2a	1.2983(19)	N1a–C11a	1.4172(17)
N1-C2	1.3976(17)		
N1a–C2a	1.4000(17)	N1-C1-N2	114.4(1)
N2-C5	1.3965(18)	N1a–C1a–N2a	114.7(1)
N2a–C5a	1.4107(19)	C1-N1-C11	124.3(1)
C2–C3	1.3879(18)	C1a–N1a–C11a	125.9(1)
C2a–C3	1.3852(19)		
C2–C5	1.4136(18)	C1C1a	6.449(2)
C2a–C5a	1.4107(19)		

Table S1. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) for compound 2.



Figure S2. Stacked <sup>1</sup>H NMR plots of the aromatic section of complexes 5 (diastereopure, bottom) and 6 (top).



**Figure S3.** Pluton drawing of one of the four crystallographically independent complex cations of **9**. Severe disorder in the anions could not be refined to acceptable levels, which prevents a full discussion of data. The bite angle of **9** is in the expected range (78.5° in average over the four independent residues, cf Table 2). The bonds between the ruthenium center and the solvent ligands also follow the same trend as observed in **6**, with the MeCN trans to the carbene markedly more distant from the Ru center than the other three MeCN ligands: Ru–C1 1.97; Ru–N1 2.12; Ru–N2 2.04; Ru–N3 2.03; Ru–N4 2.01; Ru–N5 2.06;



**Figure S4.**CV diagram (left) and DPV measurement (right) of complexes **5** and **8** (ca. 1 mM) in dry  $CH_2Cl_2$  with 0.1 M [NBu<sub>4</sub>][PF<sub>6</sub>] as supporting electrolyte at 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup> scan rate; Fc<sup>+</sup>/Fc used as internal reference.



**Figure S5.** CV (left) and DPV (right) plot of complexes **7** and **10** (ca. 1 mM) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> with 0.1 M [NBu<sub>4</sub>][PF<sub>6</sub>] as supporting analyte, 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup> scan rate (Fc<sup>+</sup>/Fc used as internal standard,  $E_{1/2}$  (Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>) = 0.41 V vs. SCE).



**Figure S6.** Absorption spectra of complexes 7 at 0.0 V,  $7^+$  at +1.23 V and  $7^{2+}$  at +1.5 V (MeNO<sub>2</sub> solution).



**Figure S7.** Stability tests: MV species  $6^+$  at 1.46 V observed at 1590 nm (left). Fully oxidized  $6^{2+}$  species at 1.6 V observed at 820 nm (right).



**Figure S8.** Stability tests: MV species  $7^+$  at 1.23 V observed at 1730 nm (left). Dication  $7^{2+}$  at 1.5 V observed at 740 nm (right).



**Figure S9.** IVCT band of the mixed-valent species  $6^+$  (left)  $7^+$  (right; blue solid lines) and corresponding (symmetric) Gaussian fitting curves (red dashed lines; normalized to experimentally determined extinction coefficient at  $\lambda_{max}$  standard deviation 700 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 720 cm<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). The poor fit demonstrates the asymmetric shape of the IVCT band.

	2	6	10
CCDC No.			
mol formula	$C_{18}H_{12}N_6$	$C_{52}H_{64}F_{24}N_{22}P_4Ru_2$	$C_{33}H_{27}F_{12}N_7P_2Ru$
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space group	$P2_{1}/c$	$P2_{1}/c$	$P_{-1}$
Unit cell			
a /Å	9.2616(4)	12.154(2)	10.4632(9)
b /Å	20.3317(6)	28.597(6)	12.4848(13)
c /Å	7.5352(3)	21.640(4)	18.8260(15)
lpha /°	90	90	97.959(8)
β /°	96.336(3)	90.03(3)	103.187(6)
$\gamma$ /°	90	90	114.396(6)
Volume /Å <sup>3</sup>	1410.24(9)	7521(3)	2104.2(3)
Ζ	4	4	2
T/K	200	100	150
$\mu$ /mm $^{-1}$	0.09	0.60	0.79
Abs. corr.	none	numerical	Numerical
Total reflecns	19196	13538	15954
Unique reflecns	2652	13538	7309
parameters	217	956	551
$R_1^{a}$ [I>2 $\sigma$ (I)]	0.0388,	0.0657	0.0585
$wR_2^{b}$ [I>2 $\sigma$ (I)]	0.1024	0.1556	0.1401
GOOF	1.048	0.979	1.049
$ ho_{ m fin}$ (max, min) /e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.18, -0.20	0.77, -0.87	0.81, -0.69

Table S2. Crystallographic data for compounds 2, 6, and 10.

 $\frac{F^{\text{IIII}}}{a} R_1 = \Sigma ||F_0| - |F_C|| / \Sigma |F_0|.$   $b^{\text{IIII}} w R_2 = [\Sigma w (F_0^2 - F_C^2)^2 / \Sigma (w (F_0^2)^2)]^{1/2}; w = 1 / [\sigma^2 (F_0^2) + (ap)^2 + bp]; p = (F_0^2 + 2F_C^2) / 3.$